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Democratic Ticket, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.
MONDAY, : : FEBRUARY 23, 1852.

FOR SALE AT THE DESK.
Copies of the Daily Paper can be procured at
the desk, with or without envelopes, at 5 cents
per single copy or 35 cents per dozen.

Several letters are now published by distinguished Hungarians, from which the events of that country will be better understood. We have not published the attacks upon Kossuth, for we don't choose to give currency to slanders so contrary to well-known facts.

Estherazy has expended his venom, and Bathany has followed suit. Count Teleki has written a letter to Lord Dufferin, in which he rebuts the said Prince Esterazy. The latter, it seems, is a stranger in Hungary, although he has great possessions in that country. He has never resided there, is ignorant of her language, her constitution, and her history. He accepted office in Hungary in the day of prosperity, and deserted her when danger approached. His son was one of the few Hungarians who held a commission in the Austrian army, and fought against the liberty of his country. The letter of Teleki is too long for publication in our columns, nor will our readers need it to vindicate the reputation of Kossuth. It effectually disposes of the slanders published by Esterazy upon the Hungarian cause.

Bathany will derive some credit from his name. The reader has seen the name high in credit in the history of the Hungarian struggle. The patriot and martyr was Count Louis Bathany; the writer who now figures in print is Gustave Bathany. There are several of the name.

We give in another column a part of the letter of the Hungarian Minister of the Interior. It explains the subject of the resignation of Kossuth, and is a full reply to the strictures of *Sczenna*, which have been published in this city.

The editor of the *Journal* pretends that the whigs did not nominate Henry Clay in 1848 for the presidency, lest the democrats should denounce him again. Now this is all gaudium. The whigs did not nominate Mr. Clay because they feared they couldn't elect him, and they would therefore lose the spoils. They never considered whether he would be slandered or not.

The editor thinks very inconsistent in accusing whigs of neglecting Mr. Clay, when we ridiculed them for nominating Mr. Clay for President so often. A beautiful reply. Could the whigs be laughed out of their designs in behalf of Mr. Clay?

The fact is, the whigs never had but one man fit to be President. When he is gone, they will have nobody. We have ridiculed them for their deficiency in this respect, and may do so again. We can't help laughing at the whigs. If they want to shun derision, let them do better. It's their own fault that they are laughed at.

Whig editors are advising their party to make no nomination for the presidency at Frankfurt this week, or express no preference for any one for the office. It is wise advice, considering that any expression of preference would have no influence at all, and would not be given for the man who is certain to get the nomination at Philadelphia. The whig candidate for President, if the whigs hold a convention at all, is already as good as nominated. — *Sczenna* is the man. He is some whig, some native American, a good deal abolition, and is covered all over with gunpowder and glory.

Calculating whigs, who sum up the chances, think they can elect him, and thereby be able to indulge in equalization and fat offices another four years.

In order to succeed, they must convince the country that there is nothing at all to do but to hold the office; otherwise the people will never trust the whigs with power.

Extract from a letter of the late Minister of the Interior of Hungary:

When the intelligence of the unfortunate battle of Temeswar reached Governor Kossuth, who was then in the fortress of Arad, he immediately summoned a council of the ministry to deliberate on measures of public safety still possible. At this council, in which all the ministers took part, it was resolved to invest Gorgei, who stood alone at the head of an unconquered army, with full powers for negotiating a peace. It was, moreover, resolved to dissolve the government, which could not be carried on in any fixed place of safety under the existing circumstances. We did not, however, insert in the *Journal* the substance of Gorgei's resignation, as it was not immediately the abdication of the government. On the same day (it was the 11th of August, 1849) Gorgei declared, in the presence of some members of the government, that he was resigning, which was not the case. Gorgei's resignation was not contained in it; while he was sure that the enemy would enter into negotiations with him so long as Kossuth and his ministry were thought to be behind him. The ministers who were present, after a short deliberation, considering it to be their duty not to stand in the way of the resignation which had been resolved on as necessary, accordingly sent their resignation to the governor, whom they requested to resign as well. The governor soon after sent his education for counter signature by these members of the ministry, and accordingly the government formally dissolved itself, after having done so *de facto* in the previous council of ministers. I mention the circumstance that in the governor's instrument of abdication conditions were prescribed by Gorgei, which were not inserted in the original instrument of authorization issued by the full council. These conditions were the preservation of the nationality and the autonomy of Hungary. Four ministers took part in this resignation of the government, and they were, as I said, Gorgei, Kossuth, and two others. The ministers, Szemete and Bathany, were absent when the formal declaration of the abdication was discussed at Gorgei's residence. I have not mentioned among the ministers of the government, because he was afterwards, because his treachery, which was afterwards made public, excluded him from our ranks. From all these circumstances, it will be manifest, that the government of Count Gorgei and Bathany are, that no new cabinet council was organized.

It is notorious that Gorgei abused the full powers with which he was entrusted, instead of proposing the preservation of Hungary by a negotiation for peace, by an ignominious treach-

ery to his native country. From that very moment the power conferred on him by the above mentioned instrument, the constitutional abdication of the government, ceased to be a legitimate right, and he was no longer a legitimate ruler and lawful power. The noble count himself answers the question why Kossuth, before crossing the Turkish frontier, did not resume power again? He states that Kossuth, before crossing the frontier, the catastrophe of Vilagos, and therefore left the country, in the belief that Gorgei would faithfully fulfill his commission; a belief which was the more natural, because Gorgei, as a minister of the government, was almost the only person in his disposition—more power than sufficient to carry on the negotiations, and even to menace the enemy with a continuation of the war. The noble count did not know, and he could not know, when, after the treachery of Gorgei became known, he countermanded the order written at Vidin by Kossuth, as Governor of Hungary, to the forces of Comorn.

It is perfectly agreeable with the noble count, that the nation, once more restored to its constitutional independence and free from foreign yoke, will have the unlimited right to dispose of all the affairs of the country, and consequently of the conduct of the war, and that no opinion would be a crime against the nation. Not a liberal nation, which, of course, would have the right to choose whom it will, but of a nation crushed by a usurping power, the claims of a despotic Governor of Hungary are, I submit, lawful.

I also concur with the noble count, that Kossuth is not the exclusive representative of our native country, and of our war of liberty and independence. Kossuth is a representative of all those who took part in the constitutional and military vindication of its rights, and more especially and side by side with the Governor, by the constitutionally chosen members of the government. The noble count, however, Kossuth, to be the chief representative of the interests of our native country on account of his deeds as well as his position; but I am far indeed from seeing in him a dictator, and a man of blood, and a man of blood, like me, hold firmly to the republican principles produced by him, the most determined opposition.

Republican principles have been proclaimed by Kossuth, and by the noble count, and by our national exertions. They were, during our struggle, the well-ascertained and deep-rooted sentiment of the country, and Kossuth could only faithfully represent the proclaimed will of the nation, by insisting upon the principles of independence, all the manifestations of the nation will be unanimous in the desire for a republic. The ministry, which was nominated by the Governor, and which, in consequence of its legislative act, declared in both houses of the Diet, that the Government would be directed to the establishment of a republic. Both Houses joined in this declaration, and in the government no opposition whatever was manifested against it. One of the first acts of the new government was to remove the crown from all national securities, and from the great seal of Hungary. The press, in all its shades, developed republican principles. The new semi-official paper bore the name of the *Republic*. It is true that the government was only provisional, for the war continued, and the definitive decision of this question depended on unforeseen circumstances.

I do not feel, I preferred almost any settlement to the necessity of a subjection to the Austrian dynasty; and at the price of emancipation from that detested power, the nation would ever have been prepared, for the sake of ending the war, to have accepted of any terms, but certainly, if it had been the unaided victory in the struggle, never. Monarchical government would have been for us the mere resort of expediency. The government of our wishes and principles was republican.

I do not feel at all convinced, as the noble count asserts, that the institutions and habits of Hungary are incompatible with a democratic republic. I find, on the contrary, traits in them which lead to the democratic republic. The aggregate character of the numerous counties which resigned its privileges in the Diet of 1847-48, of its own accord, and which, as in its nature, was democratic, and which, as a creature body, because neither territorial wealth nor rank interfered with or disturbed the equality of its rights; the national antipathy to the system of an upper house, which was considered as a foreign institution, because it had been introduced under the Austrian dynasty; the immemorial custom of periodically electing all officials, and even the judges; the detestation in which bureaucracy and all the instruments of centralization were held in all ages; the attachment to the municipal self government was irradicable; the fact that in consequence of the laws which had been sanctioned in April, 1848, the county authorities, formerly only elected by the nobles, were now elected by the people, and exercised their functions in the form of the catastrophe of Vilagos, without the slightest collision between the different classes of society—the peaceful election of the representatives in history, if it could be called so, the principle of universal suffrage—all these facts unmistakably prove that the germ of democracy lay in our institutions, and that these could receive a democratic development with any countenance. The characteristic traits of our nation which have been so often mentioned as signs of an aversion to a republic, and which may be more properly called civic virtues; as, for example, our respect for law, our antipathy to unfettered political theories, our attachment to tradition, custom, and to the history of our country, are no obstacles to, but rather guarantees, and even evidences of, a republic, which is to be national and enduring.

It would be indeed an unprecedented event in history, if a country, which had been so long the characteristic of a country, which, like Hungary, has found its kings for three hundred years the inexorable foes of its liberties, and which in that time for their defence had to wage six bloody wars, should suddenly become a republic.

As to the criticisms by the noble count of the personal character of Kossuth, I take leave to assert that a great majority of the Hungarian nation do not share his opinion. It is not my wish, therefore, to advert to it, but to the fact of his attack, which may seem to be based on facts. The noble count asserts that Kossuth has attained to power by doubtful means. I am unable to guess at the motives of the patriotic Count, which have prevailed on him to publish the letter part of his letter; and I must look to the consequences which will be pernicious to our common cause if an irreconcilable division between our countrymen should be the unhappy result.

I trust, sir, that your friendly sentiments for the welfare of our country will prevail on you to give these lines a place in your *Journal*, and I remain, sir, your obedient servant, S. YUKOVICS, Late Minister of Justice of Hungary. London, Jan. 17, 1852.

AFFLICTING OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday last about eleven o'clock, A. M., Robert Shidell of this city, entered the grocery store of his brother, Andrew J. Shidell, situated near the railroad bridge, and commenced upon him a most ferocious attack with a heavy hickory stick, swearing that he would kill him. Andrew immediately despatched a servant boy to Mr. Curd's stable for assistance, and Mr. Curd came as soon as he was summoned. He sought to induce Robert to desist from the attack upon his brother, but Robert swore that if he, Curd, interfered, he would kill him too. Curd knowing the desperate character of Robert, and being totally unarmed, saw that he could not interpose with any hope of success. Other assistance was sent for, but from some cause the combatants were not separated. Meantime, Robert continued the attack upon his brother with great fury, swearing that he would come to kill him, and would Robert keep aiming his blows with the

stick at the head of Andrew, while the latter kept constantly endeavoring to ward them off, stepping backward and retreating, all the while shouting to his brother, saying, "If you may take anything you want out of the grocery; if you want money, go to the drawer and take it; but for God's sake don't kill me." Andrew received several severe blows upon the head with the stick, one which brought down his knee, and he finally succumbed to the blows of his brother. Robert then commenced to strike the body of Andrew, and a struggle commenced for the mastery. By this time, Andrew had retreated behind his counter, and could no farther. He exclaimed to his brother Robert, "I wish to live with you as a brother, don't kill me." But the infuriated assailant was deaf to every appeal and swore he would kill. Andrew told him he had a pistol, but Robert replied, with an oath, that he was a coward and dared not use it. At this point, Robert seized his brother by the collar, and pressed him against the wall with one hand, while with the other he took out a large knife and commenced to open with his teeth. It now became too evident that he was fully determined to carry his desperate purpose into effect, and that one of the other must die. Andrew could do nothing but retreat to the wall and could not get from it, for he was retained in his cramped position by the firm grip of his assailant. Under these circumstances he drew his pistol, and placing it close to the head of Robert, first fired, and then, as he would not produce immediate death, he lingered till next morning, when he expired.

It appears that Robert had recently, before he made the attack, swore to take the life of his brother, and that the reason of the threat—hence we presume the reason of his being armed with the pistol. The case was examined before Judge Thomas on yesterday, and the court remarked, after hearing the testimony, that the case was one of a more complete case of justifiable homicide. Even construing the law with its extreme rigor against the accused, he must still be held fully justified in the course he had taken. He did not take life until he was fully convinced that it was necessary for him to do so, in order to preserve his own. The accused was consequently discharged.

We may remark that the survivor in this unfortunate case, is a man of respectable character, that he is a sober and respectable citizen, and a man of close business habits. The deceased, on the contrary, was addicted to the excessive use of strong drink, and was under its influence at the time. — *Statesman*, Lexington, Ky.

LOLA MONTES.—The following, which we cut from the *Cleveland Plaindealer* of the 13th inst., is a fair sample of how great women and men are made. This is doubtless a burlesque, and a very good one:

Lola Montes is carrying every thing before her at the National capital. Immediately upon her arrival, the newspapers, appropriating the first issues from the press, began to publish the announcement, started up in full cry, filling the city with excitement. That same evening the managers of the grand civil ball of Young Men's Dramatic Association, of Georgetown, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, and many members of the City Council, assembled, and unanimously resolved to invite her to be present at their magnificent fete, on Thursday evening next, adding in their letter of invitation, that they intended by this mark of respect, to show their admiration of her character, and their disbelief of the slanderous reports of her calumniators. At three o'clock, we understood, all the seals in the National Theatre were appropriated. Members of the Senate, House of Representatives, and distinguished citizens, are amongst the audience. A correspondent, more fortunate than others who have solicited the same honor, obtained an interview, through the intervention of the Broadway Theatre, New York, thus speaks of her personal appearance:

"I had now a perfect view of her person and countenance, and never was more agreeably surprised. My imagination had drawn her portrait in the most fantastic manner, and her appearance as that of a perfect Venus of *Medicea*, supplying what appeared to be essential to the expression of those other attributes characterizing her as a dramatic actress. She had played in the theatre of European politics and society. To a voluptuous figure and person I had added a martial bearing, an expression of artful, unprincipled intrigue, with a cold, calculating, and avaricious expression of female conduct. But the reality was the very reverse of this picture. Her person is slight, yet elegant—unlike her pictures or any description of her I have ever seen. — But it is principally her features and expression which strike me as so surprising, and from which it is impossible to infer the existence of those qualities of mind which have distinguished her character. A subdued manner, an expression of confidence, simplicity, and almost childlike innocence, with features in keeping with her otherwise slight and ethereal conformation, afford the only indicators of a formidable will—of art—of address—possessed by the female intriguer, politician and diplomat. Her countenance, with its fine lines, a new cast of the dramatic personae of history. I was bewildered, entranced, fascinated—and could not say myself, is this an illusion of the mind, or has some imposture upon popular credulity, and any countenance which has been so often mentioned as signs of an aversion to a republic, and which may be more properly called civic virtues; as, for example, our respect for law, our antipathy to unfettered political theories, our attachment to tradition, custom, and to the history of our country, are no obstacles to, but rather guarantees, and even evidences of, a republic, which is to be national and enduring.

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DR. HALL'S BALSAM.
Most Remarkable Cure of Consumption.
FROM CAPT. WM. PEARCE.
I have been afflicted with diseased lungs for the last four years. Last March I was more afflicted than ever. All the usual remedies seemed to fail to afford me relief. In the contrary, my cough became more distressing, so much so as to deprive me of my sleep. I was troubled with cold night sweats, and with severe pain in my side and chest. I was reduced to a mere skeleton. At this crisis, my physicians gave up all hopes of my recovery, and, as a last resort, I commenced taking Dr. Hall's Balsam. I have introduced it to all my friends, and recommended so highly. At first, it seemed to do me but little good; but soon I raised a large quantity of matter and phlegm, and before I had used one bottle, my cough and night sweats were nearly stopped, and by the use of four bottles, I have entirely regained my health and strength. I have now the pleasure to say that I am happy to give them any further information by calling on me, Walnut street, four doors below Fifth.

EXHIBITION EXTRAORDINARY.
THE GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF HAYES, CRAIG & CO., is announced for TO-DAY. Everybody is invited to attend, and to see the most magnificent collection of the latest styles of 1852 for dress and all its beauty and elegance.

The French Molekin, imported by Hayes, Craig & Co., is a most beautiful and elegant article. The Hungarian Soft Hat, the style of which was introduced into this country about two years ago—was worn by the Emperor of Austria, and is now the most popular article of head-dress in the city. The "Mogador," which is becoming very fashionable in all the great cities of Europe, is now in the hands of Hayes, Craig & Co. Men's and Boys' Soft Hats, with Plumes. Ladies' Parisian and American Riding Hats, of the latest and most becoming styles, and all the latest styles of interest entirely too numerous to mention here.

SCALES.—Another lot just received from the manufacturer of F. J. FARRIS & CO., and for sale by H. B. BELL & CO., 409 Main street.

P. S. BARBER & CO.'S Elegant Dress Hats.—A new style—this is the day when the public generally are getting into the habit of wearing hats. The hats of P. S. Barber & Co. are now in the hands of Hayes, Craig & Co. Men's and Boys' Soft Hats, with Plumes. Ladies' Parisian and American Riding Hats, of the latest and most becoming styles, and all the latest styles of interest entirely too numerous to mention here.

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.
OUR STORE will be closed by Saturday next, the 18th inst. During this time we will continue to sell the remainder of our stock of Dress Goods at unusually low prices, and will endeavor to dispose of all our goods we request to call on us.

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A SMALL Farm to Rent.—12 miles from Louisville, near Hobbs' Depot. W. B. CRAIG, N. W. 7th Street.

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FIRE AND MARINE.
Office North side of Main st., between Bullitt and Fourth. As Agents of this safe Company, I am prepared to issue policies at rates in accordance with the most approved rules, and respect-fully solicit patronage. W. B. COWDEN, Agent.

NEW Goods.—We have received another supply of new and desirable Goods, which were bought very cheap, and will be sold at low prices. Our stock of Dress Goods is now very large and embraces some of the richest styles ever offered in this market. Among our latest receipts are:—Extra rich 4-4 Brocade Silks; black Brocade do; plain black do; superfine Jaconet; unbleached Southern style Lawn Robes; plain Barges; super printed do; 4-4 Barges Robes; plain Mous de Laine; Bare de Laines; 7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-

Re-published the other day, a statement of the difficulty between Garber of the Madison Courier, and Mr. H. B. of Madison, taken from the Madisonian. We did it by request, without much reflection upon the subject; and we see from the Courier that the statement is objected to as incorrect. Our readers will recollect that the statement was entirely intended to do no harm; but stated only one side of the story. We would not do Mr. Garber injustice; and therefore if he makes a statement himself, we shall feel bound to publish it. Farther we shall not go. The affair is altogether personal; although it may have originated in political differences, and we hope it will end without further hostility.

We have received several periodicals; *Godey's Lady's Book*, for March; *Graham's Magazine*; *Putnam's Journal*; and *McClure's*, with a lecture by Dr. Beecher, on free college education; also the *Theological Review*, of this city, by the Rev. Milton Bird.

Mr. Beckman's Address.—The address of the gentleman delivered on Saturday night before the students of the Law Department of the Louisville University, in the Hall of the Medical Department, deserves a more extended notice than our limits will allow. The weather no doubt prevented many from being in attendance to hear the very able, and eloquent remarks of this highly gifted and promising young gentleman—an occasion ever dear to the American people, and at a time when that people feel a heavy responsibility resting upon them. The audience were delighted with the theme, and happy style of its delivery. The father of our country shared the brightest and fairest portion of the address, no less beautiful throughout—but most interesting. His allusion to Kosuth and his mission to this country, together with the absorbing question of intervention, exhibited high proofs of the capacity and ability of the speaker, and elicited the admiration of the audience.

Theatre.—Mr. Bates announces in our advertising columns this morning, that the Theatre will be opened by the regular company. Among them, we notice the names of Messrs. Jamison, Booth, Sarzedas, and Madames Faren, Bernard, and others.

Mr. McFarland, the lessee of the Theatre, also announces that his company will perform to-night. We are unable to inform our readers which of the two companies will play, but we presume that the difficulty which now exists between the two managers, will be compromised; at least we hope so.

Military Ball.—Our readers will bear in mind that the Louisville Guards, the oldest company of the Louisville Legion, give a grand military ball at the Mozart Hall to-morrow night. The most extensive preparations have been made, and Mozart Hall will doubtless, on that occasion, present such an array of beauty as is commensurate with efforts to make it the ball of the season. The names of the managers will be found in another column, from whom tickets can be had.

Two men, bogus brokers, in New York, who made a great show of business as dealers in gold dust, have been arrested for fraud. To obtain confidence they had borrowed large sums of money from Wall street brokers, on short credits, which they had duly returned, but suddenly stopped paying. They had just borrowed to the amount of \$100,000.

INQUEST NO. 15.—Coroner C. C. Green, held an inquest on Sunday morning, over the body of Frank Alexander, a dock passenger on the steamer G. W. Kendall. He had been drinking all day Saturday, and Saturday night, (at Portland,) he was discovered under the pitman of the vessel, with his neck broken, and otherwise desperately bruised. Verdict—"came to his death by accidentally falling into the machinery of the G. W. Kendall."

AN English paper says, "That a private expedition, under Capt. Beston, is to go off shortly to look for Sir John Franklin. It is sent out under the conviction that Sir John has advanced through the Wellington Channel into a high latitude, far to the westward, probably as far as the meridian of Behring Straits. Lady Franklin contributes £500, and Captain Beston has purchased a vessel of about 200 tons, which he intends fitting with three powerful engines, of eight horse power each, with separate boilers. He will likewise take with him a steam launch, of eight horse power. Her crew will consist of fifteen picked men. The expedition will sail about the end of next month."

AN AMERICAN PHYSICIAN IN PARIS.—At a recent meeting of the American physicians in Paris, an association was established, whose object is the promotion of Medical science. This association, essentially national, we are told, is now progressing under the most favorable auspices. It is intended to be permanent in its nature, and is designated the "American Medical Society, in Paris."

A fellow seven feet high, passed through Charleston on his way to California. On being asked why he ventured upon so hazardous a journey, he replied, that they didn't want him any longer down in Maine.

A SINGULAR HALL OF FIRE.—The Chestnut-street (Md.) News says that a few days ago, Mr. John Hedaway laid out his son of Corneg's Point, in Chester river, and, strange to say, he caught fifty bunches of fish, which were already strung up and prepared for market.

We are requested to give notice that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, on Saturday evening last, the anniversary address at the Kentucky school of Medicine, was not delivered, but will be delivered this evening by Mr. J. S. Scobee, at the college hall. The public are respectfully invited.

ARRESTS.—Officers Gilmore and Baird arrested two men named Ben Ewing, and Peter Woods, in the first Ward yesterday, for passing counterfeit money.

An Irishman, named John Brown, was arrested by officer Hammond of the first Ward police, yesterday morning, for stealing hogs.

THE MOZART SOCIETY CONCERT.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the public rehearsal of the Mozart society, due to night, is postponed until further notice. Public notice will be given of the concert.

The students of St. Aloysius College, celebrate the 22nd of February, at the Mozart Hall, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Madame Anna Thillon has been engaged at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia.

The Louisville Guards and the other military companies of the city will be out on parade to-day.

The whole number of deaths in St. Louis, during the week ending the 15th inst., was 63.

Catharine Hayes is giving concerts in New Orleans.

The Ravel Family are performing in Mobile.

The Glendy Burke starts for New Orleans this afternoon.

Criminal court commences to-day. There are about 35 cases to try at the present term.

Excellent lemons, equal to those of Sicily, grow in Florida.

Arista, the President of Mexico, was once a mechanic in Cincinnati.

John O. Calhoun's work on Government is about to be published in Charleston.

Mr. Garber, of the Madison Courier, is slowly recovering.

Mej. Johnston, the indefatigable mail agent, is again at his post on the Ben Franklin.

Capt. Mason is building a new steamer at Pittsburg for the Pittsburg and St. Louis trade.

Kosuth leaves Cincinnati on Wednesday for Madison and Louisville.

Eggs are selling in the market at ten cents per dozen. Cheap enough.

The Gen. Pike left on his first trip in the St. Louis trade on Saturday.

Gov. Powell arrived in the city on Saturday, from Henderson. He is enjoying excellent health.

The Black Swan is coming West in about two weeks. She sings in Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday night.

Kosuth was initiated a member of the Masonic Fraternity, at Cincinnati, on Thursday night.

Counterfeits.—Counterfeit money of nearly every description is in active circulation. Look out!

The delegation from Jeffersonville, to the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, left yesterday on the mail boat, for Indianapolis.

The Hon. W. P. Mangum is talked of as the next whig candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

Last year 15,044 German emigrants sailed from the ports of Hamburg and Bremen.

Signor Belletti, who accompanied Jenny Lind to this country, is said to be winning new laurels at the Italian opera in Paris.

Charlotte Cushman, it is said, will shortly terminate her professional career in this country, and, after a farewell tour through Great Britain, will retire to private life.

The cost of a single track of the Pennsylvania railroad, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, is estimated at \$12,000,000. An additional track will cost \$8,000,000.

PROBABLE MURDER AND ROBBERY.—We learn that a man named Disinger was attacked at Warsaw, Ky., on Wednesday, by a man named Lee—struck on the head with a stone, which fractured his skull, and robbed of ten dollars. Mr. D. is not expected to survive. Lee was arrested.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—A prisoner named Daniel M. Mabey, confined in jail at Brownstown, for the murder of John Jumbly, made his escape on Thursday evening last. Mabey lived in Louisville a few years since, and it is supposed that he will come to this city. A reward of \$300 is offered by the Sheriff, for his arrest.

BOAT-BUILDING FOR UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—Capt. Lodwick is building a boat at Wheeling, which he intends running in the Galena and St. Paul trade.

Capt. Hiram Bernie, late of the Bon Accord, is likewise having built a fine boat at the same point.

Capt. Robert A. Reilly, formerly of the steamer Minnesota, and more recently of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, is also building a boat at Wheeling.

Capt. Barger, of the Danube, is building a boat at Louisville.

All these boats, it is expected, will be finished, and ready for the spring trade. The three last named, are intended for the St. Louis and Galena trade.

(Reported for the Louisville Democrat.)

HON. JOHN JOYCE, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1892.

Desire Carlin was up for stealing several gold pencils and porte monies from the Guards' fair at Mozart Hall. Lieut. Carey testified that some of the articles were found on accused, and that he confessed having stolen them. Bail in \$500 to answer to a felony.

James Lawler and Francis Finn were up for stealing a trunk from Patrick Tansey, on the night of the fire at the corner of Sixth and Water streets. Lawler found the trunk on the levee, and took it to John Riley's, where it was afterwards found by Tansey. It had been broken open, but the witnesses did not know if anything had been taken out. Bail of Lawler in \$500 to answer to a felony, and Finn discharged.

Timothy McCarthy was up on a similar charge. Accused went to Tansey's on the morning after the fire, and told him he had lost a trunk, and claimed one belonging to Moran, a boarder of Tansey's who is now absent. T. refused to let him have it; but in the afternoon, while T. was absent, accused went to his house and carried off the trunk. Bail in \$500 to answer to a felony.

Henry McCann, for drunkenness, was held to bail in \$200 for two months.

Edward Dennis was discharged from the work-house.

JAIL REPORT.—We are indebted to Mr. Kastenbach, the turnkey of jail, for the following statement, showing the number of prisoners confined for various offences, to be tried at the present term of the criminal court, which commences to-day:

Managership	2
Attempting to kill	4
Assault	4
Counterfeiting	1
Felony	27

Total

For Murder	1
For Rape	1
For Burglary	1
For Larceny	1
For Drunkenness	1
For Disorderly Conduct	1
For Obstruction of Justice	1
For Contempt of Court	1
For Perjury	1
For Forgery	1
For False Personation	1
For Conspiracy	1
For Bribery	1
For Obstruction of Justice	1
For Contempt of Court	1
For Perjury	1
For Forgery	1
For False Personation	1
For Conspiracy	1
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For Perjury	1
For Forgery	1
For False Personation	1
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